really, sincerely desire, that their knowledge of my having in hand an uncommon heavy Brennus sword as ready makeweight, will save them prudently from provoking me to throw it into the scale. My hope is not equal to my wish. My expectation is less than my hope."

It is tild to waste thought and words on the problem whether Louis Napoleon is honest or dishonest in what he says. His letter to Drouyn de Lituys is as honest as any diplomatic document ever is. The writer does not pretend to see further into the infle-stone of futurity than home. We save and leaves, the aspect and leaves. diplomatic document of the mile-stone of futurity than he tend to see further into the mile-stone of futurity than he can see. He saves and leaves, like a sensible man, a large margia for what we call accidents, for the change of circumstances, for the surprises time always holds in store sumstances, for the surprises time always holds in store for us. He, even he Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the future and has brains enough to know it and admit it. Unhappily for himself, unhappily for his people, he has been obliged by his false position to instil into his people the idea that he is master of the future in a sort, that he is domi-godish is his quality. So much the worse for him. But why should the "intelligent foreigner" and an arrivable of the futurity himself by accepting and misreason-

worse for him. But why should the "intelligent foreigner" voluntarily stuitify himself by accepting and misreasoning on that idea.

We are expecting every hour telegrammic reverberation of "the clash of resounding arms from the North," and should not be greatly disappointed if we did not hear it for the next ever so many days. The Imperial letter is in perfect accord with various other French notes issued for Austrian circulation, the essential value, if not the face, of which, is this in rought: Let Italy have Venetia, and Prussia the Denmark prey, and you remunerate yourself by part of Sibsia, or by absorption of some South German State, and by increment of influence obtained anyhow in the Confederation.

State, and by increment of influence obtained anyhow in the Confederation.

And so Austrian policy is to get the Confederation on its side, in the Schleswig-Holstein part of the quarrel, against Prussia; to keep on the defensive as to Italy—trusting to the quadrilateral and passivity in that direction—and push vigorously, if needs must when the time comes, the offensive war in Silesia. And so, a conceivable political hope of Iraly may be for the defeat of its ally, Prussia, by its hereditary enemy Austria, which last-named Power, atting in Silesia, might reapproach from that ground negotiations more than once begun heretofore for the cession of Venetia to Italy.

The notion of such a settlement of the question as is adumbrate in the last past paragraph will seem to you

dumbrate in the last past paragraph will seem to you nighly fantastic. So it is. But folks little given to fan-asy have entertained it. Four or five other as fantastic solutions' have more or less vogue in the current contains of opinion to-day. I have room for the record of out this one. Note now that in the long run of great the state of the land the property of the record of ars the final solution arrived at, after terribly practical loodshed, has often been the solution that at the outset seemed purely fautastic to the solemn, conservative,

seemed purely ranassic to the social, essential, essentials assessor.

Take, for example, our own civil war, and at the early stage which it has already reached. What sensible, respectable, able, political, well-to-do, stupid representative man of the "intelligent classes" ever was permitted to fore-guess such a triumph as we finantical, raidcal, mad, Greeleylie, vegetarian, black abolitionist, Fourierite, women's right, free-love abstractionist, inhidels are already

Austria will, if she only can, make her fight with Prus-

with France for the cession of Venetia to Italy.

The very grave interest that Napoleon has to keep down the revolutionary quality, that a war once broke out between Italy and Austria will inevitably take on under Garibaidi's leading, is matter of very grave consideration in the case.

a the case.

Now, to pass gradually to lesser themes, taking the Universal World's Fair of 1867 by the way. To begin with, I topoat, for the third time, and always on the double authority of officials and the very common sense—let alone necessity—of the situation, that, war or no war, the line of the situation report, for the third time, and always on the doline allthority of officials and the very common-sense—let alone
necessity—of the situation, that, war or no war, the industrial Pair will open in 1867 according to programme.
There has been published this week a report, drawn up by
the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition, addressed to the Emperor, which is followed by an impecially approved decree confirming the suggestions of the
reporters as to prizes, &c. The essence of the decree is
briefly: 800,000 francs' worth of prizes are to be allotted
on the occasion of the World's Fair of 1867. They will be
allotted by an international jury composed of six hundred
members, each exhibiting nation being represented in the
tury by a number of members proportionate to the space
its centributions occupy in the Exhibition. The French
members are appointed by the Imperial Committee. Foreign members are appointed by the respective national
commissions. Appointments must be all made before 1st
of December, 1866, the decisions of the international jury
being announced, at latest, 14th May, 1867. This jury
will have at its disposition, for recompense of works of
art, 100,000 francs, of which seventeen grand prizes of
2,000 francs cach, and more than a hundred
other lesser prizes, ranging from eight to four
hundred francs value each. In the department of
agriculture and manufactures, there are prizes to the amount
of 250,000 francs put at the disposition of the jury. Passing other details, we come to Article 30 of this regulating
decree, where we read that a special order of recompenses
has been devised in the interest of individuals, institutions, or places, who or which have best developed a harmonitors action among those who coloperate in the same
labors, and have opened a material, moral and intellectual
prosperity to workmen. The recompenses under this
article are 10, of an aggregate value of 100,000 francs in
money, and 20 mantions honorables, i. e., certificates of
ment. But further, there remai

most so disant statesmen never thought of—his socialistic ideas of his anti-imperial time.

Funny, to bustin out a laughing at the mere report of it, is the result of the third attempt, by election process, of the French artists to decide what two are the best among them. But it is impossible in the scant space left me to do laughable justice to this solemn decision of the artists not to decide. I fill then the last scrap of the page with the immeasurably more important report, that comes in from the provinces, to the effect that the grain and wine crops promise well.

LONDON.

WEDDING OF PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE-DE-TAILS AND GOSSIP ABOUT IT - HOW PRINCE CHRISTIAN ATTRACTED THE NOTICE OF QUEEN VICTORIA IN GERMANY—ITEMS.

The Reform bill drags its slow length along in committee, the Tories availing themselves of every opportunity to hit it, as if it were indeed the wounded snake in Pope's simile. It has made very slow progress this week. The chances of the measure becoming a law this session seem dubious. Mr. Hunt's amendment, substituting a £14 rating for a £14 rental franchise in counties, was rejected by a majority of only seven. Mr. Gladstone, too, kas rather "backed down" by withdrawing a clause, which act will allow the Tories to manufacture votes, of course in their own interest. The effect of it is to make a £14 holding of land, without a house upon it, command a vote. They have something of the sort in operation in Scotland, and a member from that country showed how it

bolding of land, without a house upon it, command a vote. They have something of the sort in operation in Scotland, and a member from that country showed how it worked by stating that sithout really dividing an estate it was possible to get as many as 31 votes out of what was in fact only one occupation. Yet the amendment passed, Mr. Bright and others leaving the House rather than vote against the Government. It is a sign of weakness, and the Tories and Aduliamites are proportionately exuitant. The badgered Ministry resemblies the here of the story in, I think, the Arabian Nights, who attempts to ascend an enchanted hill, at the top of which is a great prize, being assailed with shouts, and curses, and crice, and laughter, and warnings, from the stones in his path. If he looks back he is transformed into one of them; only by pressing onward, heedless of the clamor, can he succeed. If Mr. Gladstone looses his resolution, why, then,

"Down will come minister, measure and all."

There is, really a back of direct, thorough-going earnestness, out of doors on the question which is disheartening.

We have talked more about the wedding of Princess Mary of Cambridge than of Reform. I have frequently intimated that she is extremely popular here, being good-looking, Jolly and very kind-hearted—qualities rather characteristic of the family. Her late father was renowned for taking the chair at charity dinners, when he always subscribed handsomely; her brother is Commander-in-Chief of the army, and a great friend and companion of his cousin, the Prince of Wales, by whose side he generally stands at lovees and court presentations, laughting in concert. He was a fast young man once, had the handouse actress, Miss Fairbrother, to mistress, and kicked his foot through the panel of a door at the Italian Opers House during the Tamburial Row.) Well, the jolly Frincess was married to the Prince Teck—they say the name of our choice on Tuesday hast, at Kew, her residence, an easy distance up the Thames. But for the rather showerly wea

was a hush the most profound as all eyes were turned to the entrance. Then began Keble's Marriage Hymn, during the chanting of which by the choir the bride's procession entered. Her keyal Highness leaned on the arm of her brother, the Duke of Cambridge, and, though pale and grave, looked magnifeently well in her bridal dress, which was mainly composed of the richest white saim. The front was formed of folds of satin and tulle, and was covered with three dounces of Honiton lace, the back—forming a train of satin trimmed with three dounces of Honiton lace, the back—formed hace—being attached to the front by bouquets of orange-flowers and myrtle, the body of the drees high and square, trimmed with lace, and vall and handkerchief to match. The design of the lace, made by Mr. Tucker of Branscomb, near Houston, is a sequence of cornucopia filled with roses, shamcoks and thistles. The bridesmades dresses were of white tarlatane, with very small boullonnees up the skirt, and tunics of tarlatane, embroidered with straw and looped up with sashes of corn-flowers, blue glacé, trimmed with straw; very small bouncts, with wreaths of corn-flowers and pink heath; tulle vails to the bottom of the dresses.

The Princess Mary went straight to the altar rails and

dresses. The Princess Mary went straight to the altar rails and knelt, and the service then began. The reading by the Archbishop of Canterbury was very distinct and impressive; and the response, "I will," given by the bridegroom to the question, "Wilt thou, Francis Paul, have this woman to be thy wedded wife!" was uttered in a calm, subdued voice, and with a slightly foreign accent. Afterward, when following the words of the Archbishop, the Prince was less distinct in his utterance; but his bride, though she spoke in a low tone, was audible to the furthest end of the little church. The exhortation with which the marriage service closes was read by the Bishop of Winmarriage service closes was read by the Bishop of Win-

At the conclusion of the service, the bride, smiling At the conclusion of the service, the bride, smiling through her tears, advanced with a quick step to the Queen, by whom she was affectionately kissed. Her Royal Highness then, with charming sweetness of manner, kissed in turn the Princesses and her brother, as also the Prince of Wales. Her special warmth in saluting the Princess Helena was very noticeable, and her look seemed to say. "Your turn next, my dear." The bridegroom kissed the Queen on the cheek; and after these salutations the newly-married pair walked together down the aisle, bowing and smiling as they went, in acknowledgment of those hows and smiles which so carnestly betokened the good wishes of all whom they passed in leaving the building.

The late pirates Sumter and Tallahassee were advertised

The late pirates Sumter and Tallahassee were advertised The late pirates Sumter and Tallahassee were advertised for sale by suction at Liverpool on Thursday, the 14th, "with all faults and contents, as they now be, without any allowance for weight, length, quantity, quality, errors of description, or any defects or deficiencies whatever." I quote from the bills, which contain a curious inventory, beginning at anchors and ending at Dutch ovens and sancepaus. It is intimated, however, that the vessels may be disposed of by private contract. Of course, the sales are by order of the United States Government, through Mr. Dudley, Consul at the port.

There is a new novel out, in three volumes, by the authoress of Adam Bede and Romola, entitled Felix Holt, the Radical. The Queen has gone to Scotland. We are very little exercised by the Fernan raid into Canada.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PROPLE-WAR IMMINENT-THE ITALIAN AND GERMAN DEMOCRACIES ARMED AGAINST EACH OTHER-THE REASON-KOSSUTH'S LETTER-DISSATISFACTION WITH THE CURRENCY SYSTEM-POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

It forms the principal topic of conversation, and places all other interests in the background. I am tempted to forget that the early and happier days of Schiller were passed in this city, although a magnificent statue of the sublime poet graces one of its principal squares. I hear nothing but indignant reproaches of Count Bismark, and of the policy which has placed the Confederate German States

From an Occasional Correspondent. I have been about a week in this picturesque old capital of Würtemberg. The war, of course, absorbs every thought.

in such a false and deplorable position. Even in Prussia, the war has scarcely a single advocate among the people. the war has scarcely a single advocate among the people.
Beyond the precincts of the royal court, not a voice is
raised in its favor. The democratic masses look upon it
with undisguised aversion, I might say, with horror. It
was reported here yesterday that a revolution had broken
out at Berlin, that the palace was in dames, and Count
Bismark was assassinated. The rumor proved unfounded
—one of the sensation stories with which the air is filled—
but it indicates the tendency of popular feeling. The wish
was father to the thought. I have frequently heard the but it indicates the tendency of popular feeling. The wish was father to the thought. I have frequently heard the hope expressed, even in the most quiet and conservative circles, that the king of Prussia would be compelled by public sentimest to abdicate in favor of his soon, whose politics are liberal. This would turn Count Bismark out of doors, avert the horrors of civil war, and restore the peaceful relations of the German Confederacy. But of this there is no rational hope. The war has already been delayed beyond the expectations of the most hopeful. It must come soon, probably within a few days. I presume the mail which takes this letter will bear you tidings of its outbreak. Its commencement is certain and near at hand; but who shall forcted its bloody progress or its bitter end! One cannot look upon these fair fields teeming with the humarisat promise of corn and wine, arrayed in all the superb beauty of European regetation, without a shudder at the streams of noble fraternal blood which must drench the soil that has now rejoiced in the sweet influences of peace for more than half a century. The feeling with which the prospect is contemplated is forcibly expressed in the Stutigart journals of this morning. "Garibaidi," says one of them, "will soon plant himself in the mountains, with which he has become so familiar in his former campaigns, and attack the Austrians in flank and rear. When he took the field before, there was but one voice among the people. look upon these fair fields teeming with the luxuriant promise of corn and wine, arrayed in all the superble leasty of European vegetation, without a shudder at the streams of noble fraternal blood which must dreach the soil that has now rejoiced in the sweet influences of peace for more than half a century. The feeling with which the prospect is contemplated is forcibly expressed in the Stutgart journals of this morning. "Garibaidi," says one of them, "will soon plant himself in the mountains, with which he has become so familiar in his former campaigns, and attack the Austrians in flank and rear. When he took the field before, there was but one voice among the people. The oppressed and down-trodden every where in the world showered blessings on his path, and saw their own salvation springing forth from the bloody toil of the hero. But now when the signal-rocket ascends for the commencement of the fight, the German people will find itself unhappity involved, and will take its place not in the ranks of the champion of feecome that the streams of the great female boarding schools; Song the great female barding schools; Song the great females and foremost among the accidence of the great females and foremost among the beauties are black and yellow banners of Austria. We do not ask, where stands Hapsburg, the ancient enemy of Germany, we do not ask, where stands Garibaldi, the friend of universe than the contract of the proper some intended about the stream about the substant and shirt-bosoms inspiring to made about a substant and shirt-bosoms inspiring to the made sharped and shirt-bosoms inspiring to the made sharped and desolation of collars and shirt-bosoms inspiring to the made sharped and sharped and sharped and sharped and acceptance of the made sharped as the programme are so familiar to the motive of the programme and the scalar prop But now when the signat-tocked seconds out on commencement of the light, the German people will find itself unhappily involved, and will take its piece not in the ranks of the champion of feeedom, but with the black and yellow banners of Austria. We do not ask, where stands Garibaidi, the friend of universal liberty—we simply ask, where stands the man, accursed by the millions of German hearts, the perfulious Biamark? Where is the breaker of the peace, where is the assassin of justice, where is the betrayer of the German nation, where is the tyrant of Prussia, where is the executioner of Schleswig-Holstein! The German people, so far as it is true to its future freedom and unity cannot hesitate as to what side it shall take in the impending conflict. It is bound to stand by its brothers of Schleswig-Holstein. The free dom of Venice must not be purchased by the oppression of the Duchies. It is not because it approves of the national robbery by Hapsburg that the German mation will make no terms with Venice. Let Haly recover that city and province, as it can. She has a right to its possession, and Germans wish that she may succeed in the conquest of her own. But when Italy strikes hands with the worst hency of Germany for the attainment of her rights, she must not be surprised to find Germany on the side of Austria, her own implacable foe. It is not criminal and aggressive Austria, it is not peace-loving Germany, which has given origin to the war. The compiracy against justice emmantes from Berlin. It is not even the side of a despotic and absolute power: but the fault is to be ascribed to the one which has sought for the ill-omened alliance, and commenced the conspiracy with Prussia; not the one which defends the present and future liberty of the nation, and the integrity of its soil, and thus has to take for an ally where ri tean find. These are the expressions of perhaps the most spirited and able journal in this city, although the opponent of monarchy, and an uncompromising advocate of European republicanism. T

by the Prusian Cabinet,—a measure, no service at importance can be attached.

A letter from Kossuth, under date of June 6, to his Hungarian countrymen, is published here to-day. He advises such of them as are in the military or civil service to remain quiety at their posts for the present, while he recommends those who have no employment, and who are qualified for military duty to join the Hungarian legion. The expectant policy, in his opinion, is the most judicious, until the further development of events.

A large public meeting was held in this city yesterday to take into consideration the present state of the currency and the credit system, which, it seems, has been the source of great dissatisfaction. More than 200 merchants and manufacturers took part in the proceedings, among whom were the principal business celebrities of the kingdom. It was agreed on all hands that the present crisis had found the country without adequate financial preparation. The importance of a national bank organization by the Government was strendously urged, and a powerful committee appointed to agitate the subject. The meeting was conducted with great animation, and several of the speakers exhibited no less cloquence than practical shrewdness.

COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

The Wooden Spoon and Presentation Day at Old Yale.

·Literary Anniversaries at Princeton and Columbia.

Piping Times at Kale.

THE NIGHT OF THE WOODEN SPOON-A BRILLIAMT COL LEGE PESTIVAL-PRESENTATION DAY, ITS POET AND ITS ORATOR-THE APPROACHING UNIVERSITY -RACES ON LAKE QUINSIGAMOND.

From Our Special Correspondent.

New-Haven, June 26, 1866.

New-Haven, June 26, 1866. There are at this elderly and umbrageous University, honors for all classes of men, whether conferred by the the faculty, by common applause, or by one of our class-mates. The festival of the Wooden Spoon, is the great occasion of the latter origin, and is now patent here quite 20 years. It consists of a series of mock College exercises, culminating in the formal presention of a huge and elaborate Wooden Spoon-as big as a Trencher-to the most popular fellow in the Junior Class.

The recipient of the Speon this year was James M. Allen, variously dating from Chicago, St. Louis and the universe, and in whose unstable locum tenens the secret of his "sloshing" good nature may be discovered.

"sloshing" good nature may be discovered.

It is never your staid, keep-at-home, family man, who wins under-graduate esteem. Rather the open-handed, rolling, rubicund fellow, of palpable idiosyncrasies, who stands as easily as possible with his books and society, but whose pertinacious good nature is bound to keep him in jovial remembrance. The wooden spoon was formerly given to the most unfortunate student, the fag fellow of the class, he who came in late to prayer, and sat much on the fence of the College green, and rolled tenpins with about much adroitness as he studied, and loved soft and sunny spots, where he could sleep well and continually; a man never angry upon any provocation whatsoever; never left out of a company or a serenade, who was always good for a jovial might, or what the young Britons call a "jolly lark;" to him, in meed of the good things he looked but never said, in approbation of his entire lack of money or ambition, the juniors handsomely subscribed to give a leather medal or wooden spoon, and much merriment resulted thereby.

It was accompanied that this essentially local and cir.

sulted thereby.

It may seem strained that this essentially local and circumstantial incident should be worthy of more than a paragraphic mention; but we have no right in our overbearcumstantial incident should be worthy of more than a paragraphic mention; but we have no right in our overbearing practicality to pass censorious opinious upon what has become a settled principle of our University life. These things are never of little regard abroad, in the great universities with which we hope our own will some time cope. There the yearly vagaries and extravagances of the student take traditional importance, and he would be no Englishman who discountenanced any of them. So, with this wooden spoon, it is one of the marks of the esperit discorps of American University life; an outcropping of the revelry we need to make our Alma Mater revisitable and delightful, and something more than a reminiscence of dog-eared text books and hard deske, shaved by the remorseful pen-knife. If anything will show better than any other thing the cheerful, healthy, hearty character of our two great schools, it is this wooden spoon business; this match bail-playing on college greens; this annual fever to pull the best our at Worcester. For the lack of this, college life in America heretore has been a dreary and properly unwritten history of ascetle study, much drooping of countenances, and a sort of life to which no boy looked forward with any Joy. The publication in America of "Tom Brown at Oxford" seems to have given the first great physical and humorous individuality to our two great schools. The striking, rattling character of that thoroughly youthful novel set people to thinking and students to imitating. We now sustain an Inter-University Regatta as excellent as that of the Thames or the Cam. This year a University Ball Cinb made a star tour to compete with the civil clubs of great cities; a Beethoven Society of Yale sang in each of the great cities to much applause, and to-night the town has been full of folks anxious to see the celebration of the Wooden Spoon.

The celebration was held in Music Hall, a spacious and

fond deceivers, she who can never forget the slip betwitt the cup and lip, is still here to see the donation of the Wooden Spoon.

While all there are nodding, laughing, flirting, slighing, sweating, in comes Helmsmuller's Band. Soft slips the music, and up goes the curtain.

We see the eight Cochleaureati, in dress suits, white ties and gloves, in the midst of a garden, with a great green pes, of the soup sort, yet in its pod, sot up on a pedestal in the middle. All the light Cochleaureats bow, up bursts a gush of music, the pea pod bursts open, and down steps that happy Coch, the ninth of his class, who is to get the spoon. This is called the "Peacock," and is a great deal of a joke to those who go to school. We find that the nine Cochleaureati of this year are:

George A. Ades. Ather D. Blesell, Edward S. Reyrolds, Beverly Allesa, Charles H. Goodman, George P. Shelosa, James M. Alven, Nesen P. Hules. Elses F. Stadderd.

Then follows a mock Latin Balutatory, by young Goodman, full of aflusions to the girls, to prayers, to the "sophs" and "freshes," which is succeeded by a Dramate Colloquy, intended to be the obitmary of the terrible biennial examinations, now abrogated. This is very funny, though quite Greek to some old fogy people. Then follow two "solloquies," the first called "Babes in the Wood," which is two nude lay figures set up in a wood seene, and a quick curtain dropped upon them in no time; the second, called Our Mutual Friend, which is a placard:

"LITERAL TRANSLATION,"
meant to embody the mean "grath" dispensed on the college talmes is saturzed, by using a hand-saw to cut some

alive," is exhibited. Then comes the Wooden-Spoon song, sung by a practiced chorus of all the "Nine" Jun

Hall O hoar of loy supreme!
All ye golden samps of neaven
Now with softest influence beam,
in your beauty kindly smile on us,
Bright eyed Hesperus,
Silver-threned Moon,

ile we held the mystic revels of the Spor Shout the cherus ever joyful: Welcome, Mirth and Revely, Welcome, Beauty, Song, and Friendship; Hail, O Prince of Jollity!

The Philosophical Oration on the "Idiorepulsiveness of Capillacious Substances, if Electrolyzed by Catenarial and Grindstenical Agencies." This represents a Professor lecturing, two spinsters witnesses, the class drawn up, and a negro traning a grindstone for the electrical wheel. At this there is a great shout, because it is a hit at something of great humor inside the College.

There is an eration on Hazing, where opposite bodies of Sophomores and Freshmen run into each other, break hats, and fight highly; and a Freshman, invaded in his room, is made to blather, whistle, sing, and screech. All this is the incritable Jo. Miller to overybody present.

Another song comes in:

is is the incritable Jc. Miller to everybook
Another song comes in:
Hat, jolly Wooden Spoon t
From ours and trouble free,
At friendship's shrine to-night
We meet to honor thee.
Now, boys, raise the shout!
Long, foud, ring it out,
High and clear, obeer on cheer,
To the Wooden Spoon.

Symbol of glory, Honored in story, May thy blessings still increase, May thy fame never cease, Nor thy glory pale, While warm hearts love old Yale. Honor to thee. Wooden Spoon, And to him who wins the boon,

No'er expire
Friendships fire,
In our close-knit hearts.
Glad and bright has been the Past:
May its memories over last:
Swift away.
And two soon departs.

And to soon departs.

This is followed by the presentation of the spoon, wherein Mr. Heverly Allen, standing, surveys all the light, sitting, seven of them holding a wooden spoon in ludicrous uniformity, each of the spoons being two feet high. He addresses Mr. Jas. M. Allen, tells him of the good esteem he has had, being, by common consent, the best fellow in the class; and when this has been said in capital burlesque, the spoon is handed over, a great black-walnut affair, carved with the arms of the Cochleauventi, and Mr. James Allen replies, even affectingly. Then all the people rise, cheer, whistle, and the girls coquette; they sing a roaring Latin doxology, but the young man with programmes, being quite out of them, looks a trifle witted; and all the boarding-school girls depart, saying it was the best fun they ever had in their lives.

The Wooden-Spoon Festival of this year was well carried out; but it lacked suggestiveness and invention. The proprietor of the Music Hall ought to break a hole in his roof to let the winds of heaven visit us as roughly as they can, or the boys ought to hold such Midsummer jollifications on the beautiful green, in the fresh air.

PRESENTATION DAY AT YALE.

PRESENTATION DAY AT YALE. From Our Special Correspondent. NEW-HAVEN, June 27, 1855.

To-day, the Graduating Class had their Presentation ceremonies in the chapel, President Woolsey presiding. A band discoursed music, and the "honors" were de-

A band discoursed music, and the "honors were delivered.

The poet of the day, James Brand of Saco, Maine, broke
the custom of years by selecting a specific subject and a
uniform measure; whereas the College poems heretofore
have been mere vagaries in heterogeneous rhyme. The
subject, De Unitate Vita, was well treated and delivered,
with more incusiveness than imagination, and was rigidly.
New-England-like in religious deferences and tuitions,
though somewhat more contemplative in effect than cheerful, showing how, in the fall of empires—

"That death is progress when a nation sins!"

"Nations like individuals arise
From out the dust of former seguichers.

"Nations like individuals arise

From out the dust of former sepulchers.

From out the dust of former sepulchers.

Thair predecessors call they knaves and fools,

Gather their skirts about them in disdain

Of furmer times, phissophies, and laws.

Make creeds and constitutions, boast awhile

Of wit and wisdom and of hollow fame.

Then best their plowshares into spears, and rus h

Witz angry souls to desolating wars;

at

In the temple of our human life,

Embalaning in his glory every stone,

The Crucified stands humanized, divine,

With one hand resting on the weak world's head.

The other grasping the eternal throne,

Binding the past and future into one. Its tone was stern and its purpose crusading, the whole

Its tone was stern and its purpose crusading, the whole well epitemized in this casual lyric:

Welcome past nights of death, welcome morn's breaking!
Charges and tears that obscure the bright stars!
From the death-sleep of kings comes humanity's waking.
And triumph appears through the dust-cloud of wars.
Welcome long waiting at life's inner portal!
Welcome ye strungles for time's instest prize!
Nations may perish, but Freedom's immortal.
Heroes may faiter, but God never dies.

of the young female ideas that will not be conforted as without admiration. They look from under their new bounds the best disputed misched states the repeal of the blue how and the best disputed misched states the repeal of the blue how and all, rush to the place as if there were a fire, ribbons and all, rush to the place as if there were a fire, ribbons and all, rush to the place as if there were a fire, ribbons and all, rush to the place as if there were a fire, ribbons and all, rush to the place as if there were a fire, ribbons and all, rush to the place as if there were a fire, ribbons and all, rush to the place as if there were a fire, ribbons and all, rush to the place as if there were a fire, ribbons and all, rush to the place as if there were a fire, a fire of fire and in the place as if there were a fire, the sister of Gen. Terry. The sister of Gen. Terr

Columbia College was founded in 1754, by royal charter. It was first called King's College, and received a grant of that portion of the farm of Trinity Church bounded by Barelay and Murray-sts., and Church-st. and the Hudson River. It removed from that part of the city only so recently as 1857, since which time it has occupied its present site in Forty-ainth-st, from Lexington to Third-ave.

THE COMMENCEMENT ON WEDNESDAY.

The commencement exercises which were held on Wednesday in Niblo's Garden, therefore, were those of an institution whose are, as well as its honorable history, readers it worthy of the highest esteem, and in any other city than New-York, would attract to its annual commemorations more interested visitors than could be given admission. As it is, Columbia, like her sister colleges in this city, necessarily gives place to the hurry of the business, and confines her commencement exercises mainly to a single day.

ORDER OF EXECUTION AND THE AUDIENCE.

The arrangement of the programme on Wednesday was made with a view to the comfort of the sundicace as well as the participants in the exercises, and, with commendable carefulness, resiricted the time to a degree unheard of bus such consistant. The number of crations was resoluted subridged, and the law of punctuality rigidly enforced, so that the performances actually began at 10 colock and closed before 2. May so goodly an example not lack for followers.

The programme was as follows:

Overtare, "Massanleilo," Auber, Prayer, by the Chaplain; Prayer, "L'Etolie da Nard," Reyerbeer; Greek Salutatory Orstion, Augustus Chapman Marrians, of Leyden, Lewis Ces, Through the Art, "Geispe," "L'Etolie da Nard," Reyerbeer; Greek Salutatory Orstion, Augustus Chapman Marrians, of Leyden, Lewis Ces, Through the Art, "Geispe," "L'Etolie da Nard," Reject, Orstion, "New York Ninetennitad Reas," Judie Augustus Chapman Marrians, of Leyden, Lewis Constant Hooker, Orstion, "Reid, Orstion, "Reid, Orstion, "Nex Orstion, New York New York, New York, New York, New York, New Y

"FivelO'clock," Lander. Announcement of Frizes by President Barnard, Galop, "Crispina," Ricci, Conferring of Degrees, Balezo, "Sicilian Vaspera," Verdi, Valdetory Foem, George Puinam Smith, Duesto, Mendelssebni, Benediction, by the Chapiair, Waitz, "Stadents Joy," Straus.

The audience was all that the most enthusiastic Columbian could have desired. The stage was occupied by the Trustees, the Faunity, and their invited guests, among whom we noticed the following gentlemen of distinction, Ex Gov. Fish, Major-Gen. Barnard, brother of the President, the Rev. Drz. Drz. McVickur, Houghton and Cornwall, Messrs, Julian C. Verplanck, John Jacob Astor, William Dietz, Profs. Martin, McEiligott, Crosby, Cols, Alvoord and Landley, U. S. A., and others.

thers.

HONORS COMPERRED.

The President announced the following honors:
SEXIORA—Three-honor clauses arranged in the order of merit within

SENIORA—Three-honor classes arranged in Cherciam, Daniel Lord jr.

Finer-Honor Class.—Augustos C. Merriam, Daniel Lord jr.

SECOND-HONOR CLASS.—Augustos Taibet, Wim, Augustus Hooker,

A Floyd Delatied Menty Crosses! Tattie, Julian Tappan Davies,

Tarno-Honor Class.—Willard Parker, jr., Thomas M. Elosom,

George Futam Smith, Wim, Jameson Tammon, Stephen Bover

Stephens, jr., Ed. Clark Houghton, James Manning Bruce

JUNIORS.—Three Honor Classes, arranged in alphabetic order with-

In cach class.

First-Hoxon Class—George Barent Johnson, James McNamee,
First-Hoxon Chass—George Barent Johnson, James McNamee,
Cadwallader Evana Coden, Julius Sachs, A. Ernest Vanderpool.
SECORD-HORON Class-Samuel Appleton Bitchford, Antoine L.
Fosier, Wm. Halsey jugersoit, Hunry Demarest Lloyd, J. Henry

Foster, Wm. Haisey sugersoil, Henry Demarest Lloyd, J. Henry Wark.

Thims-Honon Class—James Baker, Jr., George Dayckinck, Grand Graham, Carence M. Hyde, Rudolph August Witthon.

Sopnonomia.—Two-thoory Classes, arranged in siphabetic order within each class.

First-Hoson Class—Isaac Adler, Benj. Howell Campbell, Frederick De Peyster Foster, Talmadae Woodward Foster, Andrew Jackson Gilhooly, John Duncan Quackenbox, George Lockhart Rives, son Gilhooly, John Duncan Quackenbox, George Lockhart Rives, Scoops—Hoson Class—Wm. Thompson Buckley, Joseph Bayley Haleey, Ed. Schemerhorn Mead, Wm. Mitchell, jo., John McLean Nash, John Steward, Et., Hornes Holden Thayer.

FRUSHMEN.—One Hoson Class arranged in siphabetic order.—Farestman.—One Hoson Class arranged in siphabetic order.—Farestman.—One Hoson Class arranged in siphabetic order.—Farestman.—One Hoson Class. arranged in siphabetic order.—Farestman.—One Hoson Class. Service Hoson, Frederick Gray Conking. Henry Drieke, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Wm. Dullen Fenike, Edward John Hallock, George Webster Hessley, William Berrian Hooper, Robert Hestry Hunt, Wm. Emile Isrlin, Harry Marison Jones, Edward C. Asasbey, Herman Robbel, John Henry Livingsten, Derid B. Ogden, Chas. Augustus Feebody, Jr., Edward Tilloy, Theodosius Stevens Tyng, Edward Francis Weeks, Thendrid Woodhull.

The Trustees' prizes for excelling in German were swarded

The Trustees' prizes for excelling in German were awarded a follows: as follows:
Most advanced Class-1. George Barent Johnson; 2. Henry Drisler. Less advanced Class-1. Andrew J. Odibooly; 2. G. Lockhart
Rives.
The Seminary prize in Greek was awarded to Edward Clark
Houghton: and the grize of the Alumni to the most deserving
student of the graduating class to Augustus Chapman Merriam.

DEGREES CONFERED.

The degrees were then awarded as follows:

Backelon of Arts.—Marshall Bell. Louis Edward Binsse, Thomas Monshan Biosson, Cherence Brainerd, James Manning Bruce, Nathan Robins Carter, Joilen Tappen Devies, Augustas Floyd Deishfiel, Rosses Downs Cetty, William Augustas Hooker, Edward Cark Houshton, Daniel Lord, Jr., Theodors Holmes McNames, Edward Ward Malloy, Augustas Chujman Merriam, Frank Ames Mullany, Edward Holland Nicoll, William Parisa, Jr., William Bleecker, Fotter, William Edwin Smalley, Octore Fottons Smith, Stephen Dovor Stephens, Ir., Horace Stetson, Augustus Talbot, Richmond Talbot, William Baren, Henry Augustus Whiting, John Fritz Wissman, Graham Youngs.

Marrier of Arts.—James H. Albrich, Wm. C. Binns, Thos. T. Brice, Chas. F. Carke, Freeman Clarkon, G. F. Eagle, Geo. W. Ferguson, Wm. R. Fisher, Randall C. Hall, R. M. Hentry, Stephen F. Holmes, H. A. Haribut, Jr., Peter A. Jav. William Bott Legat, Lewis H. Lighthipe, Le Grand Leckwood, Wm. M. Martin, Isaniel Marvio, S. A. McDonald, R. McQuesten, James Murray, Hiram H. Naaro, Thomas B. Newby, George H. Owen, Henry Yates Satteller, C. W. Terrett, S. H. Thayer, Ir., B. L. Tacker, Frank R. Van Buren, Fred. B. Van Kiecks, Willard Parker Wooster, 1864, Harry C. Folton, 1862; R. L. Morris, 1860; Brig. Gen. Stewart Li, Woodford, 1864.

The Necrological Record of the College for the year ending Inne 20, 1866, prepared by Prof. H. C. Cameron, presents the ollowing names:

The Neerological Record of the College for the year ending June 20, 1866, prepared by Prof. H. C. Cameron, presents the following names:
Class.

State, Age.
Class.

1784. Wm. B. Ewing. N. J. 50 1839. Jesse Edwards. N. Y. —
1803. Samuel Hepburn. Pa.
1804. George Chambers. Pa.
1816. J. R. Spence. M. 4.
1804. George Chambers. Pa.
1816. J. R. Spence. M. 4.
1804. George Chambers. Pa.
1816. J. R. Spence. M. 4.
1807. Chas. E. Pierson. N. J.
1816. S. M. Gilt. M. 4.
1807. Chas. E. Pierson. N. J.
1816. J. R. Follock. Pa.
1810. M. O. Halsted M. J.
1820. Geo. H. Brown. N. J.
1811. M. O. Halsted M. J.
1821. Geo. H. Brown. N. J.
1821. Geo. H. Brown. N. J.
1822. Geo. H. Brown. N. J.
1823. Geo. H. Brown. N. J.
1824. Geo. H. Brown. N. J.
1825. J. O. Thompson. Pa.
1826. Geo. H. Brown. N. J.
1826. Geo. H. Town. N. J.
1827. Geo. H. Brown. N. J.
1828. Geo. H. Brown. N. J.
1829. E. W. Topping. N. J.
1829. E. W. Hollow. J.
1829. E. W. Hallen Berger of the Class of 1866. The
1829. George William Voorbrees Wergen, Augustu G. Canfield, Francis
1829. E. W. Williams Deyton, J. M. Freeman, R. Town1829. Heavy Charles Eveny Heavy Healt Thomas Hankon. Sanuel Augus1820. Heavy Charles Eveny Heavy Health Thomas Hankon. Sanuel Augus1820. Heavy Charles Eveny Heavy Health Thomas Hankon. Sanuel Augus1820. Heavy Charles Eveny Heavy Landon, J. M. Freeman, R. Town1820. Heavy Charles Eveny Heavy Landon, J. M. Freeman, R. Town1821. Heavy Heavy Health Thomas Hankon. Sanuel Augus1822. Geo. J. Housel Heavy Health Thomas Hankon. Sanuel Augus1822. Geo. J. Housel Heavy Health Thomas Hankon. Sanuel Augus1822. George M. J. J. Sanuel Augusta.
1822. George M. J. J. Housel Heavy Health Thomas Hankon. Sanuel

Win. Frame, of New-York; J. G. Lowrie, of Indiana; S. M. Mur-phey, of Delaware; Charles B. Oglivis, of Jowa.

The announcement of the degrees and prizes was received with great applause. The closing oration with the Valedic-tory, was delivered by Otto Berguer of California. The Rev. Dr. Charles Hodge closed the exercises by prayer and the benediction.

cenediction.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE OBSERVATORY.

Gen. N. Norris Halsted of Newark, N. J., some time since

cabman drove me over the town:

"Good chas this year, Sir!"

"Explain!"

"Oh! we know 'em! We know 'em better than the faculty. Can't shut our eye! Next class nowhere, no account! nothing! But, bless you! Yale aint no more what it was than I'm like a darkey!"

"Explain again!"

"Explain again!"

"Explain again!"

"South's gone! That's what's the matter! South's gone! Them was 'um! Them boys didn't care for no college. What did they care! They spent all they had. Free livers, Sir! Game for a drink! Game for a whole night! Well, I never see sich men! The cabbin' business thinned down ever since they quit. This has been a pleasant finale to an interesting Commencement.

Princeton College. From Our Special Correspondent. PRINCETON, N. J., June 27, 1865.

The morning which ushers in the 119th anniversary of this venerable College dawned as clear and beautiful as one could desire. The College bell rang at 10 o'clock as the signal for the assemblage of the Trustees in the Chapel and the forcould desire. The College bell rang at 10 o'clock as the signal for the assemblage of the Trustees in the Chapel and the formation of the usual procession. The undergraduates formed in line and, accompanied by a band, marched in front of Nassau Hall, where they received the Trustees and escorted them to the First Presbyterian Church where the exercises took place. The platform was occapied by the Trustees, and the orators who are to represent the two sceleties in the leafor exhibition. The Hon. Marcus L. Ward, Governor of the State, presided. He was supported by ex-Governor Daniel E. Haines, ex-Governor C. S. O'den, C. E. Whitehead, esq. S. R. Pennington, M. D., and other distinguished men. Among the distinguished divines present we observed the Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., the Rev. Dr. Builock of Philadelphia, the Rev. Drs. Bockers, Hunt and Imbrie of New-Jersey, and the Rev. Drs. Bockers, Hunt and Imbrie of New-Jersey, and the Rev. Noat H. Schenek, D. D., of Baltimore. The church was well filled, but not crowded. The Rev. Dr. John McLean, president of the college, introduced the orator of the day, the Rev. Noat H. Schenek, D. D., of Baltimore, Md., whose address, both in subject, style and delivery was of a high order, and commanded the deep attention of his hearers.

His theme was the "Epochs of Transition," He represented the present age as a transition period bridging the past and the future. We are bound to the past not only, but we are linked with the unknown and the eternal. All our present life is a transition to an eternal existence. The present age is a marked epoch in human history. The story of the last three centuries is a record of the triumphs of mind. The great issue presented for the determination of this age is whether all the principles and rules of man's meral action shall be presented by God, or wrought out and selected by man himself. Our land is passing through a transition, from an imperfect state of political life to a higher degree of freedom. The questions left upon our hands for our d

The Whig and Cliosophic Societies held their annual meet

fiture.

The Whig and Cliosophie Societies held their annual meetings in their respective halls yesterday atternoon.

The College of New-Jersey was founded in 1746 under the care of the Synod of New-York, and was located at Elizabethtown. The Rev. Jonathan Dickinson was the first President, but died the following year. A new charter was obtained in 1748, through Gov. Belcher, and the Rev. Aaron Bury—the father of the notorious Aaron Bury—was elected to the Presidency, and filled the office with credit for many years. After a severe contest between Newark and New Brunswick, and other places, as to the sile of the college, the liberal offers of Princeton were accepted, and in 1857 the college was removed nither. Upon Dr. Burr's death, in 1755, the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Edwards, his father-in-law, was elected to the office, but died before he was fairly installed into the position. The Rev. Samuel Davies, the elequent preacher, accepted the Presidency in 1759, but only lived two years after his installation. The Rev. Sampel Davies, the elequent preacher, accepted the Presidency in 1750, but only lived two years after his installation. The Rev. Sampel Transled Mr. Davies, presiding till his death in 1763. The Rev. John McHorspoon. The latter filled the office with great efficiency until after the Revolution.

The present President, the Rev. John McClean. was inaugurated in 1854. Nassan Hall, the principal building, was erected in 1855. A Nassan Hall, the principal building, was erected in 1759, and was one of the largest and finest building in the Colonies. The curreities of the College were suspended daring the war of the Revolution, and the hall was occupied a portion of the time by British troops. It was seriously damaged by fire in 1802 and was entirely destroyed in 1855. It has since been rebuilt with increased size and beauty, and is a very attractive building.

The College has it the present time 21 Professors 238 Students, 2,500 Alumni living, and 24,000 volumes in the library. About the usual number of student

carm opens.

THE REV. JOSEPH T. DURYEA'S ADDRESS.

This goutteman had been invited by the Trustees and Alumui to deliver an address on the Restoration of the Union, and the part which the Alumui of the College took in bringing about that result. The speaker's known ability and interest in the subject secured for him a large audience, filling the church completely, and making the business of speaking and hearing rather warm for the sweltering weather of peater-

stances in which he was called upon to celebrate the result over which the nation rejoiced. This was in good old New Jersey, sacred to the memories of the Revolution, in the Borough of Princeton, in which some of the most evential scenes of that stringle occurred, and under the shedow of the college that gave a signer to the Declaration of Independence and several members of the Provincial Congress pairiots to the cause. Many may object to a celebration of this kind, but the speaker thought it was demanded by a regard to consistency of principles. If the people did not do is the very walls of these buildings, these venerable trees and even the winds which sigh through their branches would orfout. The task is a difficult one, because the strucyle was as internal one between brethren of the same family. Though it might raise up nupleasant feelings, yet; did not seem proper to omit the enumeration of the blessings secured by the successful termination of this struggle for its nations life. After a full and lengthy argument to prove and illustrate the daily celebrating this event, the speaker traced certain grand reality which had been developed by the close of this struggle. These were: the establishment of our nationality in the supremacy of the Federal Union; in the opening of all parts of the land to the enterprise and industry of all the people, the assimilation of our civil and domestic institutions, and the sequence of the federal Union; in the opening of all parts of the land to the enterprise and industry of all the people, the assimilation of our civil and domestic institutions, and the sequence of the federal Union; in the opening of all parts of the long whose hires were offered upon the another, Just the behalf of the people of the account of the providence; the advancement of the harmonious working of our republican concount to the harmonious working of our republican concount to the harmonious working of our people of the account of the providence in the favor of for another, the behalf of the people

jutant of 9th Regiment, and May 24, 1984.

9. Charles H. Dod, graduated 1982, and soon after entered the arms as First Lieutenant of Second Regiment New-Jorsey Cavalry; died as First Lieutenant of Second Regiment New-Jorsey

ury.
The names of Wm. Sargent, Kent D. Davis and Mr. Grier, have been anded in without memorial. handed in without memorial.

In conclusion, the speaker paid a glowing tribute to the private soldiers in the Union army who had suffered so much and by their persoverance accomplished so much for the construct. The speaker was warmly applanded during the delivery of the address.

This was largely attended, especially by the ladies. Very good order was maintained. The honorary orations of the Junior class were delivered in the evening, in the following

order:
CLIO HALL.—I. J. G. Lowrie, Indiana: Our Other Immortalities, Wm. R. Henderson, Indiana: Individual Manhood. 5. Chas. L. Odivis, Iowa: Aspiration. 7. William Frame, New Jersey: The Power of Eloquance.
WHIGHALL—I. J. Boyd Nixon, New Jersey: On an Old Subject.
4. S. M. Murphey, Delaware: The Moral Influence of Natural Science. 6. W. H. Thompson, Femanylvania: Rights of Man. Detical Of Obsernment. 8. Robert F. Little, New York: The Man that are Needed.

The mensic was functional. The music was furnished by an excellent Band from New ark, N. J.

Mount Union College.

GRADUATING SPEECHES AND BACCALAUREATS-THE HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM DOCTORED-LADIES CENETENARY ASSOCIATION-DONATION OF \$22,000

CENETENARY ASSOCIATION—DONATION OF \$22,000
COLLEGE PROPERTY.

MOUST UNION, Ohlo, June 26, 1863.

The somewhat novel but interesting exercises of the Commencement week at Mount Union College were opened with a telling address by the Hon. E. E. White, A. M. the late efficient School Commissioner of Ohlo, on the subject of "Educated Labor."

A large portion of the week was devoted to a very thorough and satisfactory examination of the College classes, for the academic year, ending on the 22d inst, embracing 455 stadents. On Sabbath an able and appropriate "Baccalaureeds Sermon" was delivered in the College Chaple by Dr. Hartshorn, the efficient President of the College. On last Wednesday, after the meeting of the Board of Trustees and Configure one Committees, the Annual Address, able, appropriate and eloquent, was delivered to a large and appreciative audience Christian Adsocate.

GRADUATING EXERCISES AND DEGREES.

eloquent, was delivered to a large and appreciate above the Kev. S. H. Nasbit, D. D., editor of The Pitteburgh Christian Advocate.

GRADUATING EXERCISES AND DEGREES.

The addresses of the Seniors were excellent, both in their matter and manner of delivery. At the close of these orations a brief Baccalaurente address was delivered by the President. The Bachelor's Degree was then conferred upon W.H. Dressless, Alliance, Ohio; G. C. Driver, Washington, Penn.; H. S. Leiand, Mount Union, Ohio; A. C. Scott, New-Alexandria, Ohio; E. A. P. Conkle, Mount Union, Ohio; L. B. Eberly, Smithville, Ohio; E. I. Rich, Nevada City, Cal.; and the Master's Degree was conferred, in cares, upon I. Morris Taylor, East Bethiehen, Penn.; Sallie C. Caldwell, Warren, Ohio; B. F. Garrety son, Mount Union; A. J. Sampson, Sodalis, Mo., Sada S. Semmons, Mercer, Penn.; J. W. Witter, North Lima, Ohio; Hattie C. Clark, Edinburg, Ohio; Lonisa S. Lukens, Beliefus-taine, Ohio; E. J. Wood, Louisille, Ky.; J. A. Brush, Mount Union, Ohio; Sarah G. Buchanan, Carrollton, Ohio; I. O. Komble, Oskalossa, Iows; E. M. Wood, Freedom, Penn.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred, in Acaser, upon the Rev. James S. Brachen, Beaver, Pa., and the degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Hon. John A. Bingham, Cadino Ohio.

In the evening the "Contest Performances" of the "Be-

of Doctor of Laws upon the Hon. John A. Bingham, Cadia Ohlo.

In the evening the "Contest Performances" of the "Bepablican" and "Linnsan" Literary Societies were ably conducted, and the large hall was crowded with intelligent and delighted listeners.

The orations, essays, debate and music would reflect cream upon any literary body in the land.

The meeting of the Alampi and remion of the students and Faculty next day were eccasions of marked interest.

LADIES MERTING—CONTERBUTION OF \$22,000.

No exercises of the Commencement week made a more and favorable impression upon all than the public meeting half in the College on Thursday by the "Ladles' Centenary Association of Eastern Ohlo and South-Western Pennsylvania," as gracefully presided over by Mrs. Dr. Homer J. Clark.

The meeting was opened with "Choice Music" by the Choire of the Literary Societies, and prayer by the Rev. H. Miller, of Canton, Ohlo.

Appropriate and eloquent addresses were delivered before this Association, by the Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D. Pittaburgh, Pa., and the Rev. W. A. Davidson, A. M., of Washington, Pa., after which the Constitution of the Association was read, and the duties of its several branches and officers explained, and opportunity offered to become members of the Association, Patrons and Benefactors of the College, by contributing to its several branches and officers explained, and opportunity offered to become members of the Association, Patrons and Benefactors of the College, by contributing to its several branches.

the duties of its several branches and officers explained, and an opportunity offered to become members of the Association, Petrons and Benefactors of the College, by contributing to its endowment. President Hartaborn was called upon to state the progress and claims of the Institution, and to solidit contributions to the endowment of the College. Liberal responses to the Iresident's appeals were cheerfully made, by the large audience present in sums varying from \$1 to \$10.90—one member of the Board of Trusices, C. Aultuna, of Canton, O., donning \$10.000—ontil before adjournment the Secretary of the Association announced that the subscriptions of the meeting amounted to \$19,300.

After various exclamations of gratitude, the singing of the favorite Doxology—"Praise God from whom all blessings flow"—and the Benediction, this fleeting of the "Ludied" Centenary Association adjourned, to meet at the call of its President, at some of its designated branches.

The subscriptions, however, did not stop with the adjournment, but kept coming in until, by noon next day, it was apprented that over \$22,000 had been reached, swelling the appreciate of the pledges on the College Endowment to over \$100.000.

COLLEGE PEOPERTY AND BUILDINGS.

COLLEGE PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS.

These exercises of the Ninth Annual Commencement have reflected great credit upon the managers, and will form as epoch in the history of the college, whose 4,926 students are laboring nobly in 22 different States of the Union, and the estimated value of whose apparatus and real estate amount estimated value of whose apparatus and real estate amount to \$121,992. In addition to the new and stately College edifice and the present boarding-house, a magnificent brick boarding-half. 134; feet long by 46; feet wide and four stories high, is in repul-process of erection on the beautiful College Campus of the acres, and will be completed in a few weeks, in good style, feet the use of students.

acres, and will be completed in a tew weeks in good syla-the use of students.

The professors and trustees are men of practical wisdom and efficiency. The College is beautifully and accessibly located in a moral, healthy and generous community. Men and women of intelligence, wealth, and high moral worth are rapidly becoming its trustworthy friends, patrons and bene-factors. The General Theological Seminary.

The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States held its 4th annual commencement yesterday. The annual breakfast of the Alumni was given on Wednesday morning at the St. James Hotel, after communion service at Trinity Chapel. This feetival had usually been observed in the lower part of the city the communion being eclebrated in St. Pauls and the breakfast taken at the Astor House; but this year an agreeable alteration was under in the arrangement. Over 60 clergymen alumni and guests of the Seminary, sat down to the tables, and the feast was one which, in both its material and spiritual parts, was highly gratifying to all present.

COMMUNICIMENT.

The exercises of commencement itself were held restorday morning in St. Peter's Church in West Twentiethest. All 91 o'clock the procession formed at the Seminary buildings and proceeded to the church, where the students parting on either side of the payment, stood with uncovered heads until the bishops and other clergy had entered.

The chancel was occupied by the following reverend general gener

Discove of Kentucky.

The communion service was then administered, after which his postelic benediction, and the assembly dispersed.

Sabbath Frening, July 15—Baccalaurente Discourse, by President Smith.

Monday Erening, July 16—Prize Speaking.

Tuesday, July 17, afternoon—Class Day Exercises. Evening—Address before the Theological Society, by the Rev.

Tuesda, Stay.

Ing.—Address before the Theological Scalety, by

H. Kirk, D.D.

Wednesday, July 17, forencon.—Address before the Phi Bets

Kappa Society, by the Hon. George S. Rillard. Afternoon.—Ans

niversary of the Literary Societies, Address, by the Hon.

Ithos. Russell, Poun, by the Rev. Ethah Relings.—Evening.—

Connect by the Boston Germania Hand.

Connect by the Boston Germania Hand.

Concert by the Boston Germania Hand.

Thursday, July 19, 8 o'clook a, m.—Meeting of the Alumni to
the chapel. 10 a. m.—Commencement Exercises